

GIFU UNIVERSITY  
KAKAMIGAHARA, GIFU, JAPAN

Answer to M. ZAJONG

There is species-specific organization in every primate society. In the troop of Japanese monkeys, for instance, class system such as leader class, peripheral male class etc, and rank system such as no. 1 leader, no. 2 leader and so on, among a leader class are basic and conspicuous. Every monkey has a role corresponding to its social status that is irrespective of its individual existence.



GIFU UNIVERSITY  
KAKAMIGAHARA, GIFU, JAPAN

Answer to M. ZAJONG

There is species-specific organization in every primate society. In the troop of Japanese monkeys, for instance, class system such as leader class, peripheral male class etc, and rank system such as no. 1 leader, no. 2 leader and so on, among a leader class are basic and conspicuous. Every monkey has a role corresponding to its social status that is irrespective of its individual existence.



GIFU UNIVERSITY  
KAKAMIGAHARA, GIFU, JAPAN

Answer to Mell ETIENNE

Child-rearing by leaders and subleaders is a prevalent phenomenon in the troop of Japanese monkeys. I think identification with leaders is dependent to the social distance between leaders and childs. The shorter the distance the more successfully a child can make identification with some leader. Accordingly children of central females are favoured more than those of peripheral females.



GIFU UNIVERSITY  
KAKAMIGAHARA, GIFU, JAPAN

Answer to Melli ETIENNE

Child-rearing by leaders and subleaders is a prevalent phenomenon in the troop of Japanese monkeys. I think identification with leaders is dependent to the social distance between leaders and child. The shorter the distance the more successfully a child can make identification with some leader. Accordingly children of central females are favoured more than those of peripheral females.



GIFU UNIVERSITY  
KAKAMIGAHARA, GIFU, JAPAN

Answer to M. ZAJONG

There is species-specific organization in every primate society. In the troop of Japanese monkeys, for instance, class system such as leader class, peripheral male class etc, and rank system such as no. 1 leader, no. 2 leader and so on, among a leader class are basic and conspicuous. Every monkey has a role corresponding to its social status that is irrespective of its individual existence.

Answer to Melle ETIENNE

Child-rearing by leaders and subleaders is a prevalent phenomenon in the troop of Japanese monkeys. I think identification with leaders is dependent to the social distance between leaders and childs. The shorter the distance the more successfully a child can make identification with some leader. Accordingly children of central females are favoured more than those of peripheral females.